

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Many Newsy Items Gathered From all Sections.

General Cotton Market.

Middling Galveston, steady... 9 1/2% New Orleans, quiet... 9 11-16 Mobile, firm... 9 11-16 Savannah, quiet... 9 9-16 Charleston, quiet... 9 9-16 Wilmington, steady... 10 10-00 Baltimore, nominal... 10 10-15 New York, quiet... 10 10-15 Boston, dull... 10 10-15 Philadelphia, steady... 10 10-50

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons: Good middling... 9 1/2% Strict middling... 9 3/4% Middling... 9 1/2%

Cotton Growers Meet.

Pickens, Special.—Pickens county cotton growers met here on Monday and elected Messrs. J. T. Odell and J. W. Freeman as delegates to the State meeting. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Pickens County Cotton Growers' convention.

First, That the most practical way to market our cotton is to avoid the disastrous rush upon the market during harvest times by delivering the cotton direct from the gins to the warehouses where those who need to do so may have such advances made at low rates of interest as their immediate necessities may require.

Second, That this cotton be sold by our agent in large blocks directly to manufacturers, thus avoiding the demoralizing influences and heavy loss to both producers and manufacturers of cotton by the large army of non-producers called cotton handlers and operators who are as unnecessary in our business under the ware house plan as a parasite is upon the back of a living animal.

Third, That our delegates to the State meeting be instructed to take up this important matter of warehouse building at once with the State meeting and devise a system by which South Carolina can unite with all the other cotton growing States in concert of action with the one object of marketing our cotton to the best advantage.

Baptist Convention.

The South Carolina Baptist Convention will meet in the First Baptist Church of Chester on Tuesday, November 20th, and will continue in session for about three days.

This convention represents the 100,000 Baptists in South Carolina as a sort of general parliament, but is without legislative authority. It is a gathering of delegates from the churches and associations to consider the missionary and educational work of the denomination and is not an ecclesiastical body. The convention is affiliated with other State conventions in the Southern Baptist convention. It has supervision over the missionary work in this State through the State Mission Board, of which Rev. Dr. T. M. Bailey is executive secretary, with headquarters at Greenville, and the educational work is represented by Furman University and the Greenville Female College. There are other phases of work under the direction of boards.

The president of the convention is Mr. C. A. Smith, a business man of Timmonsville. Rev. John Bass Shelton is pastor of the Chester Baptist church, with which the convention meets.

To Meet in Greenville.

Spartanburg, Special.—At the State conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution last week, Mrs. Geo. W. Nicholls, regent of Cowpens' chapter, was unanimously nominated for the office of national vice president general. The election for the office comes up at the national conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington next April. At the afternoon session today Greenville was decided on as the next place of meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

South Carolina Items.

W. R. Rabb, who is a merchant in Winnsboro, and lives two miles from town, lost his barn and contents last week. Loss \$400, insurance \$100.

A Timmonsville special says: J. D. Hewett's barn was burned here one night this week soon after dusk. No cause for the conflagration has been assigned. Thirty head of hogs, 500 bushels of corn and 2,000 pounds of butter were burned.

Mr. J. W. White, the general industrial agent of the Seaboard Air Line with headquarters in Portsmouth Va., was in Columbia last week. He was in conference with the gentlemen interested in the erection of the new building of the Columbia Female College at Hyatt Park and as a result of their meeting it is very probable that the Seaboard will establish a new station near the new site of the college. This will add greatly to the convenience of the young lady students when arriving at or departing from the institution in large numbers at the beginning and closing of the school year.

A Charleston special says:

Several dispensary constables seized 20 gallons of whiskey and five gallons of gin from a wagon belonging to the Soffle Bros., but not until the horse had been shot, which the driver had attempted to drive over the men. The constables claim that they were forced to use their pistols and the killing of the horses of the blind tigers will be the only way of effectively stopping the transportation of liquor through the streets. No criminal proceedings were instituted.

Long Distance Weather Forecasts.

The slow and laborious progress of all the sciences, from the earliest dawn of civilization, has been hampered and burdened by the actions of men incapable of mastering the principles involved in the study of science, yet had the keenness to be alive to the possibilities of science for the public good. These men were unscrupulous enough to assume to them the false garb of knowledge, and in that false garb pose as apostles of the science, for personal gain and utter disregard of the good of humanity. In their false guise, it is true, these impostors were but the laughing stock of men of science and deemed unworthy of serious notice, while the ignorant and credulous believed more readily in the false than in the true, as the former promised more, were more mysterious, claimed to know it all, and it is too sadly true, that the people in ages past, as in our own age, delighted in being humbugged, and were willing to pay for their pleasure.

Thus it was that the beautiful science of astronomy that demonstrates with such exactness the motion of the heavenly bodies and that teaches other properties that pertain to them only, gave rise to the astrologer who made the credulous believe that planets had an influence on the destinies of men, until a wiser age destroyed the fallacy. Thus it was that chemistry gave rise to the alchemist, who in his mysterious and preternatural processes made the credulous believe that he had the command of the much sought for elixir of life. Thus it was that the science of medicine gave rise to the quack with his nostrums, and who, even today, deludes the sick and afflicted with his deadly doses; and thus it is that the beautiful and intricate science of meteorology and weather forecasting has given rise to its own peculiar parasites, a host of long range weather forecasters, that in a mysterious and wholly irrational way claim to be able to foresee that which patient, hard and intelligent study of meteorology by learned men in all parts of the world has not been able to do, and by them has been declared impracticable.

It is true that our own weather bureau and the meteorological services of other countries have demonstrated the practicability of forecasting the weather for from one, two or in very favorable conditions three days in advance with reasonable accuracy, but honest forecasters, with one accord, deny the possibility of forecasting the weather for a month or a season in advance, and yet these charlatans, fakes, or what nots, who make a fair though fraudulent living by selling such forecasts to the public, and, what is still more strange, reputable papers, that ordinarily are not willing parties to any fraud, publish such forecasts in their columns.

The desirability of long range forecasts is admitted, their usefulness, if they were possible cannot be gainsaid, and their attempt is not deprecated. On the contrary success is ardently hoped for and encouraged on rational grounds, but their practicability is, at present wholly denied and can be shown by any attempt however friendly, to verify them whenever made. People who are familiar with meteorology know this, but the many have not studied the science, and influenced by their desire for knowledge and misled by the spurious though plausible claim of unprincipled long range forecasters readily buy and believe the goods to be genuine. Few test its worth by actual verification, but credulously accept accidental agreement between the forecasted weather and what actually occurred as convincing proof, while the failures that so numerously happen, if noted at all, are charitably forgiven and forgotten. It would indeed be strange if some of the long range forecasts did not prove correct, for the chances are as about one in five that they will, if ordinary intelligence is exercised in making them, and it is this probability of chances that gives life to the long range forecaster. But he has other deceptive devices, such as clothing his forecasts in the most general and indefinite language; he guards carefully against any attempt to disprove his forecasts and keeps open a loophole for escape, and also stating that he has in mind some other section of the country where the forecasted conditions did actually occur.

While meteorology has made rapid progress in the last fifty years, and the fact has been amply demonstrated that the weather is governed by laws as certain in their operations as those governing other phenomena of nature, yet it has not advanced far enough to enable the weather to be forecasted for a season or even a month in advance. The Weather Bureau makes no claim to be able to make correct forecasts for periods longer than one, two or at longest three days, and for the longest period there must be very decided conditions, as shown by the daily survey of the atmosphere by its numerous trained and skillful observers. With all the skill and training of the best talent available, and with as conscientious effort as true and honest men are capable of, mistakes do and will occur.

Long and careful observation has shown that weather changes are not dependent on planetary influences. Nor is weather forecasting a matter of inspiration, but ability to make reliable forecasts comes from hard study, long training and intelligent observation. It is absurd to believe that when intelligent, scholarly men, who have made meteorology a specialty the world over, are in full accord in their denial of the practicability of making accurate long range forecasts, that a man ignorant of the very laws in which the forecasts are based and relying on mystical, non-existing planetary influences, or on inspiration which means nothing save an irrational mental condition, should be able to make them.

The Weather Bureau today is giving the people the best service possible, but not content with the success already attained, it has in the past, and is now, studying every available and suggested means of improving and extending the scope and amplitude of its forecasts, for both short and long periods, and should long range forecasts ever become possible,

it will be through such efforts and not by the braggadocio methods of ignorant charlatans who now occupy the field with their long-range forecasts.

Prof. Willis J. Moore, who, as Chief of the Weather Bureau has had to deal with this subject in both an administrative way and in its scientific aspect, recently stated his views on so-called long range forecasts in no uncertain language, and wholly in condemnation. In substance he said that it is the opinion of the leading meteorologists of the world that public interests are injured by the publication of so-called long range weather forecasts, especially such predictions as relate to severe storms, floods, droughts, and other atmospheric phenomena of a dangerous and damaging character, and the persistent efforts of certain men to foist their predictions on the public, for public gain, has reached such proportions that it is deemed advisable fairly and temperately to counteract the influence of those whom we believe to be preying on the credulity of the public. They may believe that they have discovered a physical law or a meteorological principle that has not been revealed to the astronomers, meteorologists or to any other class of scientific investigators, but the publication of predictions that by reason of their absolute inaccuracy are calculated to be positively injurious to agricultural, commercial and other industrial interests, casting a serious doubt on the honesty of their purpose, and upon their disinterested devotion to the public welfare. Such publications bring the science of meteorology into disrepute and cannot, therefore, be made in response to a desire to advance that science along useful lines; and they retard the work of honest investigators through whose efforts only can gains be made in the fundamental knowledge of the causation of weather, that will justify forecasts for a month or a season in advance.

In a circular letter to observers on the same subject, Prof. Moore says "I hope the time will come when it will be possible to forecast the weather for coming seasons, to specify in what respect the coming month or season will conform to or depart from the weather that is common to the month or season; but that time has not yet arrived, and I believe that you will be best serving the public interests when, without indulging in personalities or mentioning names, you teach the community you serve the limitations of weather forecasting and warn it against impostors. Your public press should, and doubtless will co-operate with us in this endeavor."

J. W. BAUER, Section Director.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

To pay off a grudge a Munich barber cut the sun, upon and stars on a customer's head.

The death rate among miners from lung disease is now much higher than in any other occupation.

A mortgage for \$10,000,000 was filed in Cleveland, Ohio, by the Republic Iron and Steel Company.

Disapproving of a certain tax, the inhabitants of Herrera, Spain, seized the collector and hanged him.

The climbing fatalities in the Alps this year far exceed those of any preceding year, totaling 302.

As a result of a strike which lasted seventy-four hours the waiters of Bordeaux, France, will be permitted to wear mustaches.

England, finding that too many people are killed or injured by automobiles on its common roads, is talking of opening up the old Roman roads of the island for the exclusive use of automobilists.

An Arizona man has written the Postoffice Department to know whether he can legally advertise to sell to women 2500 chances at \$1 per chance, when he will raffle himself off, the lucky woman to take him for a husband and get the money, too.

A report compiled by W. J. Semeloth, of St. Louis, chief secretary for the World's Fourth Sunday-School Convention, held at Jerusalem in April of this year, shows that this country contains 139,817 Sunday schools, or more than half the number existing in the entire world.

The Tibetans at first refused to sign the treaty with England because it covered several sheets of paper, so it had to be engrossed on one huge sheet, the Orientals believing that it would bring them bad luck if they put their names to anything which covered more than one page.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.



HERE can be no health of heart where there is no happiness.

If God has a work for every man He has a man for every work.

Heavenly music is set for a congregation rather than a choir.

A man has to forget his name before he finds true fame.

Gourmands are seldom giants.

Keen thought need not be cutting.

The graveyard is a great place for uniformity.

Our own acts permanently seal our hearts.

Aping the rich brings nothing but pain to the poor.

None smile in summer like those who wept in winter.

Persistence in prayer is one secret of consistency in practice.

The church loses her grip as soon as she gets a cold in the heart.

It's hard for a man with corns to feel sure of his consecration.

It's a poor collection that has to be taken with a corkscrew.

The church that lives for figures is apt to have a figurative faith.

New British Trade Unions.

Two new British unions have just been formed. One is for undertakers, and the other for gardeners.

THE VOTE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Believed That the Amendments to the Constitution Have Carried.

Columbia State, 9th.

The returns from South Carolina precincts were slow, as had been expected. So little interest was taken in the federal election that managers did not both to send in report of the results, and The State's correspondents had difficulty in securing any indications.

From the vote reported it is apparent that all three constitutional amendments have carried, although in several counties there was heavy voting against biennial sessions. More than 30 counties have reported, but many of them give little more than the town precincts and the county boxes will not be heard from for several days.

The Republicans polled enough votes in each congressional district to base contests upon, perhaps, but little more, as by large majorities all seven Democratic nominees were elected to congress in this State. The Republicans had out a nominee in every district, as follows:

First district, J. A. Noland, white, of Charleston against Congressman Legare; second, Isaac Meyers, negro, of Blackville against J. O. Patterson of Barnwell, the Democratic nominee; third, John W. Scott, white, of Newberry against Congressman Wyatt Aiken; fourth, J. D. Adams, white, of Laurens against Congressman J. T. Johnson; fifth, C. P. T. White, negro, of Rock Hill against Congressman D. E. Finley; sixth, E. H. Deas, negro, of Darlington against J. E. Elberle of Sellers, the Democratic nominee; seventh, C. C. Jacobs, negro, of Sumter against Congressman A. F. Lever.

THE DELEGATION.

The South Carolina delegation in the next congress will be as follows:

First district, George Legare, re-elected; second, J. O. Patterson to succeed Croft; third, Wyatt Aiken, re-elected; fourth, Joseph T. Johnson, re-elected; fifth, D. E. Finley, re-elected; sixth, J. E. Elberle, to succeed Scarborough; seventh, A. F. Lever, re-elected.

The State ticket polled practically the full vote, and it is probable that the total vote cast in this election will be the largest recorded for some years in South Carolina.

WALKER WINS.

The election of Walker over Speegle for supervisor in Greenville has been accomplished by a safe majority. Walker is the protesting Democratic candidate who was first declared the nominee by the county committee, which later gave the nomination to Speegle, the incumbent. Walker was subsequently endorsed by many of the Democratic precinct clubs, which denounced the county committee's action.

DISPENSARY LOSES.

In Cherokee the first election under the Bribe law has resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the dispensary. By a vote of six to one the county has voted to close the dispensaries. Fourteen out of 24 boxes reported give dispensary 153 and no dispensary 1,032.

In this county Senator Tillman made a speech urging the dispensary's retention and he sent a telegram to Greenville telling the people to vote for Speegle. In both cases his advice was rejected.

It does not require a two-thirds vote of the people to adopt a proposed constitutional amendment. A bare majority of those voting on the question is sufficient. And a majority of each branch of the succeeding general assembly is sufficient to ratify the action of the people at the polls. The only time when a two-thirds vote is necessary is when the legislature is acting upon the proposition to refer to the suggested amendment for action at the hands of the people.

Following is the mandate of the constitution, article 16, section 1:

"Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives. If the same be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals respectively, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the same shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State at the next general election thereafter for ratification; and if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, voting thereon, shall vote in favor of such amendment or amendments, and a majority of each branch of the general assembly shall, after such an election and before another, ratify the same amendment or amendments, by yeas and nays, the same shall become a part of the constitution: Provided that such amendment or amendments shall have been read three times on three several days in each house."

Killed Each Other.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Dispensary Constable R. L. Irby and J. A. Phillips engaged in a street duel with their official pistols at Eastover, in this county, early Wednesday afternoon and both were killed, Phillips dying instantly and Irby expiring 15 minutes later. The men had been drinking, which is in violation of recent published orders from the chief, and the shooting grew out of a quarrel, one accusing the other of stealing his overcoat. The men first engaged in a fistfight and were separated before any damage was done, but they were soon at it again with their pistols, and they shot each other to death in front of a store in the center of the little town.

News in Brief.

There has been a complete break in the friendship which formerly existed between Miss Alice Roosevelt and Countess Marguerite Cassini, niece of the Russian ambassador. The rupture occurred simultaneously with the rumor that Miss Roosevelt and Congressman Longworth had become engaged, and this fact has been the cause of a good many nods and smiles.—Philadelphia Press.

ORPHANAGE SUFFERS BY FIRE

Inmates Left With Nothing to Eat and No Means of Cooking if Provisions Were on Hand.

Clinton, Special.—The Memorial Dining Hall of Thornwell Orphanage was destroyed by fire Thursday night.

The fire was discovered about 11:30 o'clock and had then gained such a headway as to make it impossible to save the building. The best that could be done was to prevent the flames spreading to the dormitories on each side, in which the inmates were asleep when the fire began. There were no sleeping apartments in the memorial hall but it was fitted up in excellent style and the financial loss is heavy. The building contained dining room, store rooms and kitchen, the last being furnished with modern ranges and appliances. The destruction of the building leaves the orphans with nothing to eat and no place to cook or eat if there were provisions on hand. Despite the late hour, however, citizens of Clinton are preparing to feed the children tomorrow. But help must come promptly to put these things in shape again, and Dr. Jacobs, the superintendent, appeals to the people through The State for contributions at once.

The burned building was erected by popular subscription, chiefly from Presbyterians in 1888, and was a handsome stone structure, about 60x60 feet, costing about \$10,000. There is probably some insurance but this could not be definitely learned to night. The building was situated between two others with narrow streets between, and it was only by hard work that these adjacent structures were saved. On account of the drought it was difficult to secure water. Clinton having no water works system and many wells having gone dry.

It is supposed that the fire started from one of the ovens.

Franchise Tax Law.

The attention of the general assembly was directed two years ago to the fact that the revenue of the state is not increasing in proportion to the growth of necessary expenses. When the annual appropriation for pensions was increased from \$150,000 to \$200,000, the state fell behind in meeting its expenses, for it was this same year that \$50,000 was given to the Charleston exposition.

The legislature appointed a commission to look into the matter of the state's revenue, and this commission was empowered to sit during the recess and report by bills or otherwise. That commission introduced three "revenue" bills, only one of which became a law. The bills which failed to pass provided for a change in the entire machinery of the tax department. The act which became a law is the only one which seeks to bring in taxes from a new quarter.

This act to place a tax on franchises, a kind of license tax, became a law, but was inoperative during the year just ended as it provides that corporations must report during the month of February, and the act was not approved until it was too late for the corporations to make such a report for the year 1904.

Mr. A. W. Jones, the comptroller general, is now working on a set of blanks to be filled out by the corporations upon whose franchises this tax will be levied as a license. The act will be of force next year and may bring in over \$80,000 in addition to the revenue now received from direct taxation.

All "home" or domestic corporations will be governed by the following section of the act:

"Every corporation organized under the laws of the state to do business for profit, and doing business in this state, shall make a report in writing to the comptroller general annually, during the month of February, in such form as the secretary of state may prescribe, containing:

"1. The name of the company.

"2. The location of its principal office.

"3. The name and postoffice address of the president, treasurer, superintendent and general manager, and the members of the board of directors.

"4. The date of the annual election of such officers.

"5. The amount of authorized capital stock and the par value of each share.

"6. The amount of capital stock subscribed, the amount of capital stock issued and outstanding and the amount of capital stock paid up.

"7. The nature and kind of business in which the company is engaged, and its place or places of business.

"8. The change, or changes, if any, in the above particulars made since the last report."—Columbia State.

Boy Fatally Shot.

Spartanburg, Special.—Friday afternoon near Cramling, two negro boys, were playing with a loaded pistol. The result was that John Kirtendall, aged 17 years, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by a neighboring boy, 11 years old, whose name was not ascertained. The weapon was the property of Kirtendall, and he and the little negro boy were fooling with it at the home of the former. By some means the pistol was discharged and a bullet entered Kirtendall's stomach, and he is in a serious condition. Dr. Black, of the city, attended the negro, and stated this afternoon that his patient's condition was extremely critical.

Knitting Mill Burned.

Macon, Ga., Special.—Tifton was visited by another fire Sunday afternoon, burning up the old knitting mill, with all its machinery. It is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. While the fire was raging there was an attempt made to rob Smith's drug store. There was a large hole cut in the floor from underneath, but was discovered by J. F. Cochran before there had been anything stolen. The knitting mill was owned by a company and was insured.

Household Matters

Caramel Icing.

Stir into a gill of cream a pinch of baking soda, add a cup of brown sugar, and boil without stirring for five minutes. Then add two tablespoonfuls of burnt sugar or caramel, and, while warm, pour over the cake, smoothing with a knife dipped in hot water.

Candied Pineapple.

Peel the pineapple, take out the "eyes" and slice thin. Weigh and boil until clear in a syrup made of half the weight of the fruit in granulated sugar and just enough water to moisten this slightly. The juice from the fruit will supply any liquid that might be lacking. When clear remove with a fork and lay on platters set in the sun to dry.

Crystal Apples.

This is a delicious breakfast dish, and one that deserves to be better known. Wash, halve and core four large apples. Make a syrup of one cupful of granulated sugar and a cup and a half of boiling water. As the syrup thickens drop in the apples and cook until tender. Lift out carefully, roll each piece in granulated sugar and return to the syrup. Cover with oatmeal porridge made by cooking one cupful of prepared oats in two cupfuls of boiling water with a teaspoonful of salt for twenty minutes. Serve with cream, plain or whipped. If preferred, the apples may be left whole and simply cored, the cavities being filled with chopped dates, raisins, figs or any other fruit. Another variation is the addition of ground nuts—butternuts, walnuts or almonds.

Milk Toast.

The very best way to make milk toast is by the time-honored recipe handed down from our grandmothers. They browned and buttered the toast, setting it aside to keep hot while they heated and stirred, smoothly together over the fire one tablespoonful each of flour and butter and one-quarter teaspoonful of salt to each cup of milk. The hot milk was added and all cooked to a smooth, slightly thickened cream. Then the slices of toast were bathed in the liquid long enough to soften them, before the whole was dished and sent in to the table. This, it may be repeated, is the best way, but, if the milk is rather limited, an allowable variation is to add a pinch of salt to each slice of toast, pour boiling water quickly over, and then replace it with the hot, thickened milk on the platter on which it is to be served.

From Cellar to Garret.

Blood stains on a silk gown can be removed by cold strong borax water.

A faded cotton dress can be made white by boiling in cream of tartar water.

Potatoes will bake more rapidly if a pan of water is put into the oven with them.

Coarse salt and vinegar will clean enameled ware that has been burned or discolored.

A little soap mixed with stove blacking will produce better and more lasting lustre than without.

The wax from dripping candles can be removed from table linen by a generous application of alcohol.

No odor from onions will pervade the house, it is said, if a generous piece of stale bread is cooked with them.

A nut pick kept on the kitchen table is the most convenient utensil for removing the paper cover from the milk bottles.

Never use newspapers to wrap about anything eatable. It is economy to have a supply of paraffin paper always on hand.

Eggs should be kept in a receptacle to themselves since the shells (when fresh) are so porous every strong odor is absorbed.

The smart woman saves time and patience by keeping a shoe horn with the children's rubbers to make their donning easy.

Alum, the size of a hickory nut, dissolved in a pint of starch, will brighten the color in muslins, ginghams and calicoes after washing.

Cold rain water and soap will remove machine grease. To remove peach stains soak fabric in spirits of camphor before wetting.

Grass stains on linen should be soaked for a few minutes in kerosene; then washed in very hot water with a generous supply of soap.

After a can of condensed milk has been opened, keep the lid raised, or better still, cut it off so the contents will be exposed to the air.

For the meringue on pies use one tablespoonful of granulated sugar to the white of one egg. It is more satisfactory than powdered sugar.

Perch or other small fish are much better if fried quickly in deep, hot fat. Larger fish can be fried slowly in a skillet in hot salt pork fat.

Stand the jar to be filled with hot fruit on a steel knife blade or a cloth wet with very hot water, and there will be no danger of a broken jar.

After table silver has been polished, if laid away, it will keep bright for a year in a paper box well covered with flour that has been thoroughly dried.

When sweet corn is served on the cob, leave a few of the inner husks on the ear when boiling, as it will be much sweeter and keep warmer longer.

Photographs can be nicely cleaned with a soft cloth saturated with lukewarm water to which a little ammonia has been added. Use very lightly and immediately wipe the picture with a soft, dry cloth.